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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.72.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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August 20, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 87 76

August 20, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 90 81

8025 日四十月七

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1918.

二拜禮 號十二月八年八港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

TWO CONFLICTING REPORTS.

Rumoured Ultimatum and a Denial.

London, August 18.
A message from Madrid says that as regards the Spanish Note to Germany, announcing that Spain will confiscate German shipping in Spanish ports to an amount corresponding to the German outrages on Spanish shipping, it is stated that the Note is really an ultimatum.

The situation is believed to be graver than ever.

Note to Germany Denied.

London, August 19.

Reuter's correspondent at San Sebastian, writing on August 18, states:—As the Spanish newspapers have been publishing sensational statements regarding Spain's relations with Germany, Senor Dato, Foreign Minister, has issued a declaration insisting on the intention of the Government, like its predecessors, to maintain neutrality under all circumstances. In denying the existence of any Note to Germany, he says that it is not the practice of Governments to publish instructions sent to diplomatic representatives abroad, and he concludes by denying having forwarded a Note regarding the alleged torpedoing of the steamer Serants whose loss was due to fire in her cargo of petroleum shipped from New York.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Capture 150 Prisoners.

London, August 19.

A French communique states:—The artillery duel continued to be very lively during the day, particularly in the region of Canny-sur-Matz and Beauvois. Local actions south of the Aisne resulted in our capturing 150 prisoners. Eight enemy aeroplanes were killed and three captive balloons were set on fire yesterday.

British Capture 400 Prisoners.

London, August 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful local operation on a front of over four miles between Vieux Berquin and Baillet with slight loss. We advanced our line from a thousand to two thousand yards and captured the village of Outtersteene and several defended farms and houses. We took over 400 prisoners.

We also progressed south-west of Merville and between Ohilly and Fransart, taking prisoners. We repulsed attacks against posts in the neighbourhood of Bawcourt, Serri and Puisseux, taking prisoners.

We destroyed five aeroplanes. Three British machines are missing. We also dropped thirteen tons of bombs.

Momentary Reversion to French Warfare.

London, August 19.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on August 18, states:—The enemy apparently has decided to resist stiffly, the present lines in the Roye, Lassigny and the Oise sectors and the old trenches giving him a solid defence; hence the battle has momentarily reverted to trench warfare.

Useful Work by the British.

London, August 19.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took a few prisoners in the Aisne sector and also south of the Scarpe, where patrols penetrated some distance into the enemy's positions. We repulsed raiders north of the Scarpe and made further progress in the Merville sector, taking forty or fifty prisoners. Our artillery and machine-gun fire completely broke up a counter-attack on our new positions between Outtersteene and Meteren.

German Admissions.

London, August 18.

A German wireless official message states:—We drove back the enemy in attacks along the roads from Amiens and Montdidier to Roye. Enemy attacks between Beauvois and Lassigny collapsed. The enemy gained a foothold in our foremost lines north of Antreches. In the Vosges our posts which were advanced in the Fave region as far as Frapelle, yielded to a local enemy thrust.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT.

Appointed High Commissioner to Siberia.

London, August 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states Sir Charles Eliot has been appointed High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to Siberia at Vladivostok.

[Sir Charles had had a considerable diplomatic career before joining the Sheffield University and subsequently coming to Hongkong. In 1883-82 he was Third Secretary at the Embassy, St. Petersburg; Constantinople, 1893-98; Charge d'Affaires, Morocco, 1892-93; Bulgaria, 1895; Serbia, 1897; Secretary British Embassy, Washington, 1898; British High Commissioner, Samoa, 1899; H. M.'s Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for the British East Africa Protectorate, Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, 1900-4. He resigned from the Diplomatic Service in 1904, became Vice-Chancellor of University of Sheffield in 1905, and was a Member of the Royal Commission on Electoral Systems in 1909.]

MORE BRITISH AERIAL ATTACKS.

London, August 19.

The Air Ministry reports:—On the night of the 17th and 18th inst., we attacked numerous aerodromes, railway junctions, blast furnaces, trains and other ground targets and machine-gunned many targets. One machine did not return.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON BUS SERVICE STOPS.

Big Strike Following Women Conductors' Demand.

London, August 18.

Bus and tram drivers and conductors have struck, following the women conductors' demand for an additional five-shillings a week, which advance was recently given the men. Practically the whole of the London bus services are suspended to-day. Ten thousand workers are idle. The workers' representative anticipates that the strike will spread to the provinces.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE SITUATION.

German Defence Gradually Collapsing.

London, Aug. 18.

A French communique states: There was artillery fighting on the Aisne; also between the Oise and the Aisne. Enemy raids in Champagne completely failed. Lt. Fonck brought down three aeroplanes on August 14 making his sixtieth.

A Havas message says: Under the continued and methodical pressure of the French and British forces between the Somme and the Oise the enemy's defence of his vitally important battle line centres is gradually collapsing and the progress made yesterday is regarded as making it imperative that the Germans effect a quick retreat to escape disaster. Chaulnes and Roye are outflanked north and south while the Germans' last hopes of being able to cling to Lassigny have been shattered by the capture of Canny-sur-Matz and the further progress by General Humbert's troops on the northern slopes of the all-important Lassigny ridge. The success of the French troops in the Ardennes region gives them views over a vast area south and east of Noyon. More than 1,000 prisoners were taken by the Allied troops in fighting north and south of the Aisne in 24 hours.

Closing on Roye.

London, Aug. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the 18th, says: Severe patrol fighting between Chaulnes and Roye occurred during the past twenty-four hours. The Allies are gradually closing in on Roye. The French are within a few hundred yards of the rail-station south of the town. The Germans have made no heavy counter-attacks since Thursday and their heavy artillery has diminished suggesting the withdrawing of heavy guns. An enemy attempt to drive the Canadians out from Damary was made by five battalions. Local guerrilla fighting continues north of the Aisne. Our patrols are steadily advancing in the region of Hazebrouck where the enemy is very vigilant with considerable artillery activity. It is at present uncertain if this is merely a diversion.

M. Pofficere visited Sir Douglas Haig and conferred the military medal upon him.

The British this morning attacked the Fourth Saxon Division holding Outtersteene and captured the village and also the ridge.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

London, Aug. 18.

The Press Bureau states: During the past two and a half months the Imperial War Cabinet has been in continuous session. Every aspect of policy affecting the conduct of the war and the question of peace has been examined by the Prime Ministers of the Empire and other members representative of all its parts. These meetings have proved of such value that the Imperial War Cabinet thought it essential that certain modifications should be effected in the existing channels of communication, so as to make consultation between the various Governments of the Empire, regarding Imperial policy, as continuous and intimate as possible. It was therefore decided that for the future the Prime Ministers of the Dominions as members of the Imperial War Cabinet shall have the right to communicate on matters of Cabinet importance direct with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom whenever they see fit. It was also decided that each Dominion shall have the right to nominate a visiting or resident Minister in London to be a member of the Imperial War Cabinet at meetings, other than those attended by the Prime Minister, these meetings to be held at regular intervals and arrangements to be made for the representation of India thereat.

JAPANESE RIOTS BECOME MOST SERIOUS.

London, Aug. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Osaka, writing on August 14, says: The rice riots are developing into the most serious in the history of Japan. Troops have been called out in nearly every important city and at several places have been compelled to fire on the mob.

A message from Tokyo says: Police are strongly guarding bridges and parks, also the residences of the Ministers. It is considered that the high prices of rice are only a pretext for venting popular antipathy to war profiteers.

TRAFFIC TROUBLES AT HOME.

London, Aug. 18.

A mass meeting of tram and bus strikers held in London this evening passed a resolution calling out all members of the Vehicle Workers' Union in both London and the provinces to-morrow.

AUSTRIA AND THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

Amsterdam, Aug. 18.

An official message from Vienna repudiates the British recognition of the Czecho-Slovaks and declares that despite its members of the Czecho-Slovak army will be regarded and treated as traitors.

ITALIANS RESIST ENEMY EFFORT.

London, Aug. 18.

An Italian official message says: A strong enemy encircling attack, attempting to retake the island south-westward of Gravedi-Papadopoli, failed with heavy losses.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Hague, Aug. 18.

A telegram from Washington records an arrangement whereby trade between the United States and the Dutch East Indies will be fostered, particularly sugar, of which the American War Board will take two million tons of the 1918 crop. It is understood that forty Dutch steamers, at present idle in Dutch East Indies ports, will be utilised to transport the sugar, also tobacco, rubber, copra, coffee, tin and quinine to America.

PRINCE RUPPRECHT IN MUNICH.

Amsterdam, Aug. 18.

The "Berliner Tageblatt's" Munich correspondent states that Crown Prince Rupprecht has arrived in Munich for a short stay. The foregoing announcement may be significant in view of the fact that Prince Rupprecht's command was recently cut down when his armies on the Somme front were transferred to a new group commanded by General von Boehm, who is described in Paris as "an expert in retreat."

A RUMOUR FROM FINLAND.

Paris, Aug. 14.

A message from Stockholm states that it is rumoured in Finland that the Germans have seized Kronstadt.

CAMOUFLAGING THE BIBLE.

A Remarkable Lecture.

Sir Arthur Quiller Couch, in his remarkable lecture on the Bible, says *Public Opinion*, said that "no serious reason has been given why we should not include portions of the English Bible in our English Tripos if we choose."

"Then why don't we choose?" asked Sir Arthur. To answer this, we must (I suggest) seek somewhat further back. The Bible—that is to say, the body of the old Hebrew Literature clothed for us in English—comes to us in our childhood. But how does it come? Let me, simplifying a short passage from Dr. Monahan, ask you to imagine a volume including the great body of our own literature all bound together in some such order as this:—

"Paradise Lost," Darwin's "Descent of Man," "The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," Walter Map, "Mill on Liberty," Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," "The Annual Register," Froissart, Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," "Domestic Book," the "Morte d'Arthur," Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," Boswell's "Johnson," "Barbour's The Bruce," Hakluyt's "Voyages," Clarendon, Macaulay's "The Plays of Shakespeare," Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," "The Faery Queen," "Psalms," "Golden Treasury," Bacon's "Essays," Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads," Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam," Wordsworth's "Brownings," "Sartor Resartus," Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Burke's "Letters on a Regicide Peace," "Osian," "Piers Plowman," Burke's "Thoughts on the Present Discontents," Quarles, Newman's "Apology," Donne's "Sermons," Ruskin, Blake, "The Deserted Village," "Manfred," Blair's "Grave," "The Complaint of Doris," "Bailey's Festus," Thompson's "Hound of Heaven."

"Will you next imagine that in this volume most of the authors' names are lost; that of the few that survive a number have found their way into wrong places; that Ruskin is credited with 'Sartor Resartus'; that 'Lans Veneris' and 'Dolores' are ascribed to Queen Elizabeth; and that, as for the titles, they were never invented by the authors, but by a committee."

prinkle the result with italics and numerals, print it in double columns, with a marginal gutter on either side, each gutter pouring down an inky flow of references and cross-references. Then, and not till then, is the outward disguise complete—so far as you are concerned.

"It remains only then to appoint it to be read in churches, and oblige the child to get selected portions of it by heart on Sundays. But you are yet to imagine that the authors themselves have taken and hand in the game; that the later ones suppose all the earlier ones to have been predicting all the time in a fabulous way what they themselves have to tell, and indeed to have written mainly with that object, so that Macaulay and Adam Smith, for example, constantly interrupt the thread of their discourse to affirm that they tell us must be right because Walter Map or the author of Piers Plowman foretold it ages before."

"Now a grown man has probably found out that the word prophet does not mean 'a man who predicts.' He has been in love, he has read the Song of Solomon, and very much doubts if, on the evidence, Solomon was the kind of lover to have written it; and he is quite certain that when the lover sings 'Thy neck is as a tower of ivory' . . . he is not, as the chapter-heading asserts, describing the Church's graces. But he is lazy; too lazy even to commend the Revised Version. In fact, he is not even quite sure that the Bible, looking like any other book, should be put in the hands of the young."

"In all this," said Sir Arthur, "I think he is wrong. If you ask me how we should clothe the Bible in a dress through which its beauty might best shine, I answer, first begging you to bear in mind that . . . other forms will be used for other purposes—that we should start with the simplest alterations."

"1. The books should be rearranged in their right order, so far as this can be ascertained."

"2. The prose would be printed continuously and the poetry in verse lines, each on a one-column page with none but the necessary notes and references, and these so arranged that they do not distract the eye."

"3. This arrangement should hold whether the Authorized or Revised Version be prescribed for the Tripos."

"4. As much of the poetry in the Bible, especially such as was meant for music, is composed in strophic form, or in strophes and antistrophes, with prelude and conclusion, or a choral refrain, we should print it in its proper form."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

America Fixes Maximum Price.

London, August 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Treasury announces that it has virtually fixed the maximum price of silver at 10 1/2 cents. The Federal Reserve Board will only grant export licences for essential civil and military purposes and on condition that maximum price is not exceeded by the purchaser.

Market Quiet.

London, August 19.

The silver market is quiet.

DAY BY DAY.

Hanging from a Tree.

It is reported by the Police that a Chinese male named Wong Sai, aged 35 years, residing at Lower Butter Road, was found hanging from a tree at Blake Garden. The body has been removed to the Public Mortuary.

Cruelty to Ducks.

The master of a poultry stall in the Central Market was summoned this morning for cruelty to ducks. Sergeant Pitt stated the ducks were carried in two large crates, one of which was lined with a mattress, while the other was not, with the result that the feet of the ducks protruded through the square holes at the bottom, causing unnecessary pain. Mr. J. B. Wood imposed a fine of \$20. Another Chinese was charged with a similar offence, a fine of \$20 being imposed.

Female Trespasser.

A Chinese woman was charged this morning with unlawfully entering and staying in No. 25, Belliloe Terrace, without the permission of the owner, Mr. F. M. Ellis. Defendant said that on the night in question she went to the house to remove some of her belongings from the servants of the house, and, being kept late for the work, she slept there. Mr. Ellis said defendant had been warned previously and on the night in question she was found sleeping in the servants' quarters. Mr. J. B. Wood imposed a fine of \$2.

Amah Fined.

An amah employed by Mr. King, Acting D.S.P., was charged at the Police Court to-day with leaving her employment without first tendering her resignation. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and stated that on August 2 she asked leave from her master to proceed to the country to tend her father, who was lying ill. On her return on August 9, she was informed by Mr. King's No. 1 amah that her service was no longer required. Mr. King stated that defendant was engaged on July 15 as No. 2 amah. After receiving her salary on August 1, defendant informed him that she received a message from the country to the effect that her father, or some other relative, was ill. Defendant asked for leave, which he granted, and gave her an extra week's leave. Defendant returned no more and the last he heard of her was that she was in the employ of a gentleman in Kowloon. A report was made to him by the No. 1 amah that some of her jewellery was missing. A search-warrant was issued to search defendant's boxes, but nothing could be found. His suspicion was aroused by the fact that defendant left a \$14 employment for a \$10 one. Mr. J. B. Wood imposed a fine of \$14, or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

DON'T FORGET.

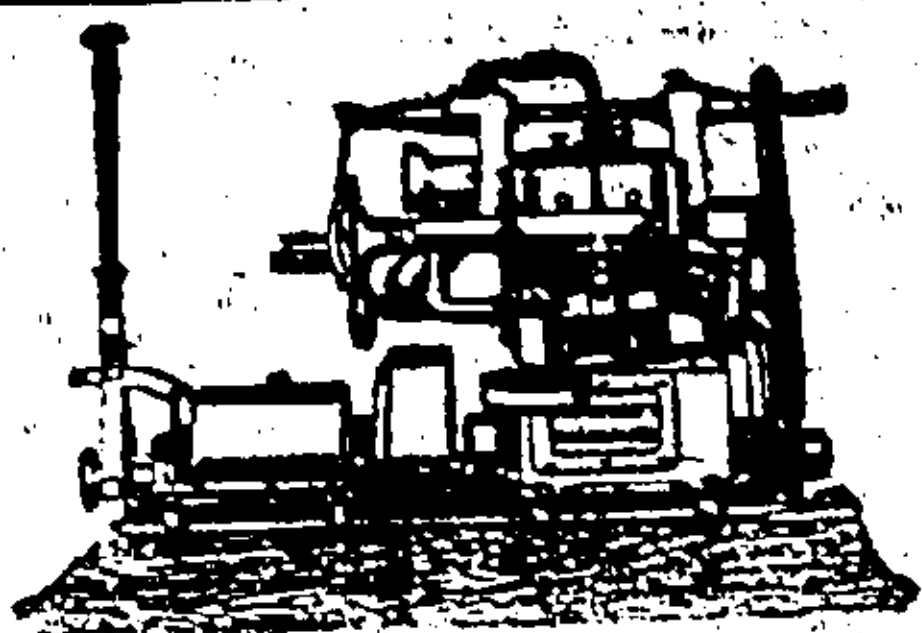
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Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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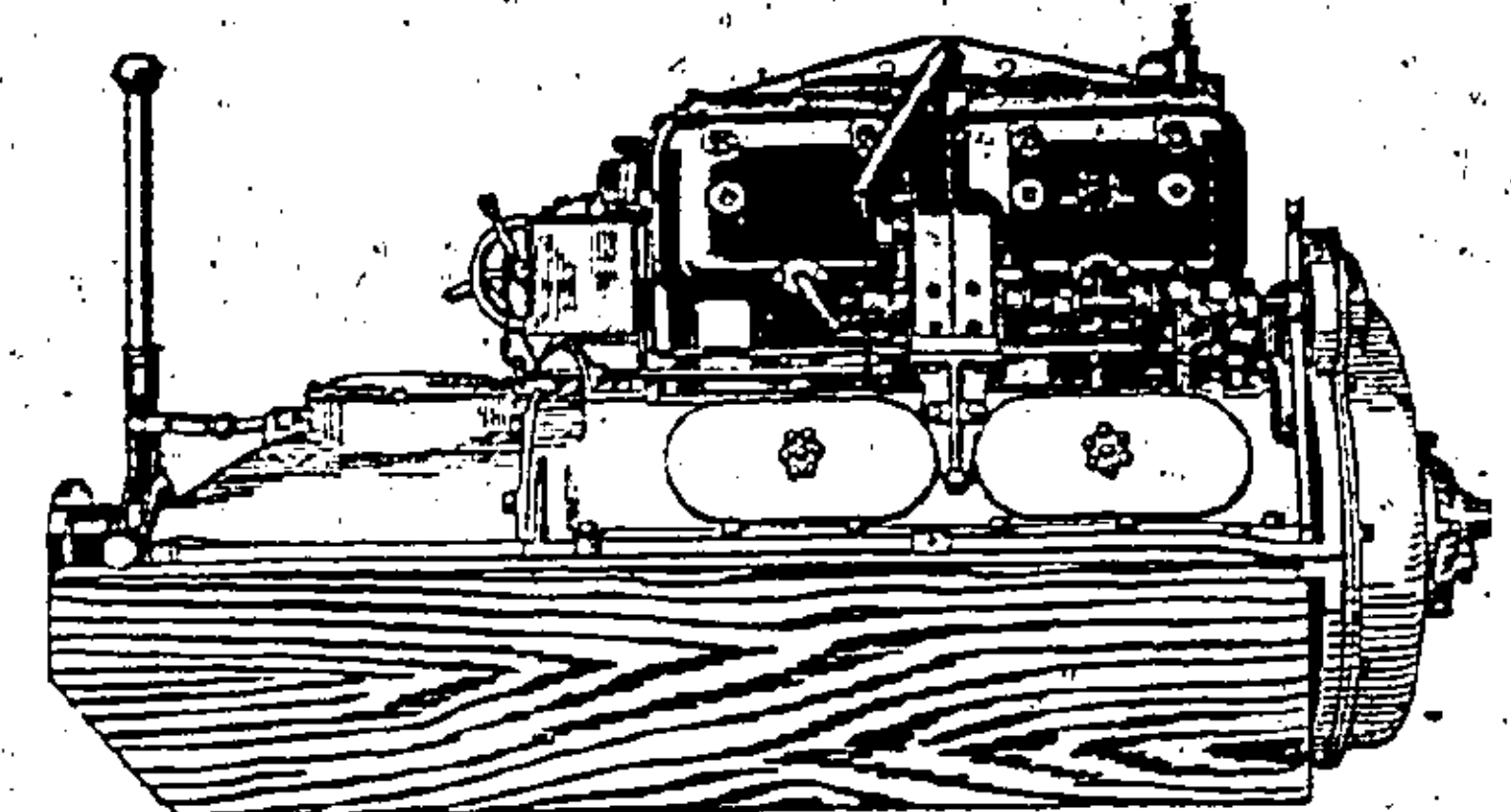
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Flight to Sydney.
There is nothing to prevent a
flight to Sydney being made
to-morrow if the Government
thought it worth while to make the
experiment, says Mr. C. G. Grey,
editor of the "Aeroplane" in
"Overseas." The flight, he says,
would be London via Marseille,
Rome, Greece, Cyprus, Palestine,
Bagdad, Calcutta, and the Malay
Archipelago. As to a flight to
America, he feels confident that
the journey between Newfound-
land and the West of Ireland will
be made this year. The distance
would occupy about ten hours'
flying.

Nobel's In the Dye Combos.
The future of the explosive
industry was touched upon by
Colonel Sir Ralph Anstruther,
presiding over the annual meet-
ing of Nobel's Explosives
Limited, at Glasgow recently.
Peace conditions, he said, were
engaging the board's serious
attention. They had invested
funds in companies engaged in
manufacturing commodities not
directly akin to explosives, and
had acquired a large stock
interest in the dye firm of
Levinstein Limited, which might
become amalgamated with British
Dyes Limited, thus ensuring the
pooling of technical knowledge.

Former Mayor's Fate in Wood.
After nearly a month's search,
the body of Mr. Wm. Hodgkinson
Marston, of Ludlow, Shropshire,
was found by a search party in a
wood in the Chorley Wood dis-
trict, where he had been staying
with a doctor after a nervous
breakdown. By his side were a
razor and a note stating: "I
have fought against it for years,"
and a coroner's jury found that
he committed suicide while tem-
porarily insane. Mr. Marston
was a well-known Ludlow public
man, and a former mayor of the
borough. He disappeared on
May 15, when he set out for a
stroll, apparently in high spirits
after winning a game of croquet.
Suicide in Koba.

Captain Onizaki Jinsaburo,
formerly in command of the
Jimmu-maru, of the Katsuda
Kisen Kaisha, living at Kibimura,
Kojima-gun Okayama Prefecture,
visited the Seamen's Institute at
Shimo-yamada-dori, Kobe, on the
28th ult. and going to an upstairs
room committed suicide by
cutting his throat. Captain
Onizaki was known to be suffer-
ing from brain trouble. A few
months ago he ran amok at a
hotel in Moji, firing a revolver at
random and injuring two police-
men who tried to arrest him. It
is believed his suicide was due
to mental derangement.

Prince Arthur of Connaught.
An interesting fact in connec-
tion with the recent visit of Prince
Arthur of Connaught to Japan is
brought to light by the following
information which has just been
received in Tokyo. When Prince
Arthur in the course of his recent
mission to Japan, visited Osaka,
he honoured Baron Hattaro
Fujita, with his presence at lun-
cheon. After luncheon the Baron
handed his Royal Highness a
cheque for ¥1,000,000 for the
British Red Cross, saying that he
did so "as a mark of his affection
for England." The equivalent of
this sum in sterling, which
amounted to \$11,120, was for-
warded to London by telegraph
through the British Ambassador.
The British Red Cross have con-
veyed by telegraph to Baron
Fujita an expression of their
gratitude for his munificent gift.

Control of Hydrogen.
The Admiralty have ordered
that until further notice the
manufacture, sale, and supply of
compressed hydrogen in the
United Kingdom shall be regu-
lated in accordance with such
directions as may from time to
time be given by the Deputy
Controller for Armament Pro-
duction, Admiralty. No person or
company manufacturing or sup-
plying compressed hydrogen
shall sell or supply it otherwise
than to such persons or companies
as in such quantities as the
Deputy Controller shall direct.
All persons and companies man-
ufacturing or supplying free or
compressed hydrogen for sale or
for their own use, or as a by-
product were required to furnish
the particulars specified in the
schedule to the Order before
June 25, and shall render such
returns as the Deputy Controller
direct.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Met Many Hongkong Boys.
Mr. O. A. Bower, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bower, who left Shanghai, on May 13, 1917, to offer his services to the British Government and received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Chinese Labour Battalion on his arrival in England, has been gazetted as Acting Captain of his Company (somewhere in France). He wishes to be remembered to his old Shanghai friends and schoolmates and mentions meeting many Shanghai and Hongkong boys while in England on leave.

Decorated By Chinese Government.

In appreciation of their brave services in rescuing 243 Chinese passengers when the C.M.S. Kiangkwan was sunk at Hankow on April 25, 1918, three Standard Oil men have been decorated by the Chinese Government. Capt. V. O'Kane, of the Mei Kiang, has received the Fourth Order of Chisho, and the fifth grade of the same order has been awarded to Mr. E. J. Harris, superintendent of the company's Hankow installation, and to Mr. G. Nyland, his assistant, who took command of rescuing motor boats.

No Proof of Desertion.

When a soldier was charged with being a deserter at Bangkok it was stated that the man had special leave to see his wife, who was dying from cancer. The leave was extended, and the man endeavoured without success to get someone to look after his family. He was arrested by the military police, but released by them when the facts were known. "He is not shirking," said a police superintendent, "and owing to the state of his wife I do not intend to arrest him." The magistrate, in dismissing the case, told the escort to inform their Colonel that there must be proof that the man was a deserter.

The Price of Gas.

Gas companies have been asking Parliament to vary the statutory conditions imposed on them, prescribing the limits of their dividends, and the Select Committee which was appointed to consider their claims have now reported. They recommend that the sliding scale or maximum price shall cease to operate in the case of any company whose dividend has been reduced to one half, and that it shall be entitled to charge such a price for gas as will be sufficient to provide the costs of manufacture and distribution and to pay a dividend at the rate of one-half the standard or pre-war dividend. Municipal gas undertakings, it is recommended, shall be entitled to increase the charge sufficient to pay the actual cost of manufacture and distribution, but the increase must not exceed half the statutory price.

Useless Shells for British Army.

Before he was sentenced recently, at the Old Bailey, to three years' penal servitude, on a charge of conspiracy in the supply of defective war munitions, Bernard Kuperberg pleaded with the jury to disregard his German name. His ancestors, he said, were German, but he was born in Manchester, and his sympathies had always been with England. Mr. Justice Darling reminded Kuperberg that he had got Beardon—the man charged with him—to pass, as good and proper for use in shells to be fired by the British Army, explosive containers, absolutely component parts of shells, although they would do no harm to the enemy and be no defence to the British. On Beardon the sentence was 18 months' hard labour.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

75,000 Iron Crosses.
More than 75,000 Iron Crosses of the first-class have been awarded since the war began, says the Cologne Gazette. "Those decorated," it adds, "include 148 Princes, 832 Generals, 3,535 officers and men belonging to the air forces, and 4,335 officers and men in the service of various branches of the navy."

What is "Duration of the War"?
A Select Committee is to be appointed to report on the phrase "for the duration of the war" which appears in many legislative enactments passed since the autumn of 1914, and to report also on the expediency of prolonging after the war is over the existence of Statutes in which the phrase occurs. Mr. Charles Roberts will probably be chairman of the Committee.

£10,000 a Year from Dustbins.
Hackney Borough Council expects to be able to extract £10,000 a year from household dustbins. The council is to be recommended to set up a new department to deal with the salvage of house refuse. The revenue quoted above is based on an average load of refuse examined. The initial expenditure is put at £2,500, and the annual expenditure at £5,000. The scheme has been examined by the Paper Controller and a representative of the National Salvage Council, who are satisfied that it is sound.

Hidden Is Room for Three Months.

A dramatic meeting between a wife and her husband was described at Tower Bridge Police Court recently. The man, Fred Chitty, R.F.A., came home on

leave from France at the end of February. He remained with his wife until March 5, when he left and she understood he was going back to France next day. She did not see him again for three months, when she traced him to a house in Lambeth. There she found him in a room occupied by a woman named Miss Polden. He had never left the room for three months, and the woman had brought him food. For assisting Chitty to conceal himself, Polden was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Opera that Took 40 Years to Write.

Arrigo Boito, one of the greatest of modern Italian composers, confided to his friends just before his death recently that he leaves the four-act opera, "Nero," which he intended to be his masterpiece, a practically finished work. "A couple of hours more for retouching and orchestration would satisfy my aspirations." The fine libretto for this opera, published years ago, was like those that inspired Verdi's "Otello" and "Falstaff," from Boito's own pen, but "Nero" itself has been continually promised and as often withheld over a period of forty years. The initial ill-success which greeted his "Mefistofele," since recognised everywhere as one of the greatest creations of contemporary operatic art, caused Boito infinite hesitations, and once, after "Nero" had already been announced for public performance, Boito called Boitordi, and said to him: "Whether this work be produced in my lifetime matters little; but I am dissatisfied with the instrumental part, and I have awakened to the fact that I don't know harmony." From that time Boito gave himself up to profound studies in musical technique.

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NOTICES.

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SCHOOLBOY FARMERS.

Potato Crop at Eton.

An official statement has been issued giving the results of potato-growing at Eton. In 1917 from 1½ acres cultivated by the boys, just on 15 tons of potatoes were produced, selling for £100, with a net profit, after payment of all expenses, of £45 19s. 8d. There was also a profit on the hoed crop, in neighbouring farms, of £9 6s. 7d. A cheque for £55 5s. 3d. has been handed by the Headmaster (Dr. Alington) to the captain of the school (Mr. E. Marjoribanks, K.S.), who will forward it to King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor, to be spent in aid of additional comforts for the convalescent wounded there.

By the sale of the potatoes locally, carriage on at least three truckloads was thus saved, and the official statement adds:—"If every locality grew all its own vegetables locally, the burden on the railways would be considerably lightened, and double cartage avoided."

The ground, which was not in good order, had been once ploughed when the diggers came

on the scene. The land was dug over—battered—trenching—and manured at the rate of 22 loads of farm manure to the acre. Later on it was put in ridges by the plough, and 4cwt. of superphosphate, together with 1½cwt. of ammonium sulphate, per acre added. A remove division planted the potatoes, which were covered in the same day by the plough. After that the ground was hoed at various times, and then earthed up. In July the potatoes were twice sprayed with Burgundy mixture, and did not suffer from blight. When the school reassembled in the autumn the crop was lifted. Mr. Veitch, of Upton Court Farm, Slough, advised the school of the best Scotch seed and gave much help; and Mr. M. D. Hill and Mr. H. de Havilland, two of the assistant masters, gave careful supervision and unstinted labour. There is now a fresh committee, and each house is responsible for its own plot. It is expected that the return this year will be greater than last. On the old plot Scotch Epicure potatoes have been planted to meet a possible dearth in July, and the new plot has Arras Chief from Scotland as the main crop.

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

G. R. NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY Notified that in accordance with Regulations, published under the Government Notification No. 202 of 31st May, 1918, commencing from 1st September 1918, all Private Chairs have to be licensed at an Annual Licence fee of \$2 payable in advance.

Chair bearers have to be licensed at a fee of 30 cents each yearly.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers. Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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BIRTH.

SUTTON.—On the 19th, at the Peak, to Mr. & Mrs. H. Sutton
(of Canton), a Son.

DEATH.

LYSAUGHT.—At the French Convent Hospital, Hongkong,
on August 17th, John Joseph Lysaught, aged 42 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. J. J. Lysaught and family beg to tender their heartfelt
thanks to their friends and relatives for the sympathy shown them
in their recent bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1918.

THE FUTURE OF GOVERNMENT.

There are certain phrases which, by their continual use and parrot-like repetition, become not only hackneyed and stilted, but lose a great deal of the expressiveness that originally attached to them. One of these that is in no little danger of becoming a saying rather than a meaning is "Business Government," or its variation "Government on Business Lines." In spite of the common acceptance without thought that is now being given to such phrases, there is a very real progressive idea underlying these words, and if they are ever to be given practical expression, people will have to much more fully evolve the process by which purely political government is to be superseded by a livelier and more businesslike direction of public affairs. However much has been accomplished by the Home Government during the stress of war, no observant thinker will deny for one moment that a far greater degree of efficiency could have been obtained if men practised in the daily handling of business problems had had a fuller hand in matters from the onset. At first the professional politicians endeavored to carry on in the face of changed conditions and needs, but there soon came a time when the great captains of industry had to be called to the country's service, and, acting as Directors of this or that Ministry, they have more than justified their appointment, bringing order and guaranteed output where confusion and uncertainty of supply ruled before. The question naturally arises that if so much good has been accomplished by such men in this time of need, surely they would be an acquisition of decided value to the Government of the country when the piping, times of peace return, and it is the necessity of keeping the public mind fully alive to this that has been occupying the attention of a number of Home journals.

Men who have given thought to this question are convinced that, if the country is to meet the post-war situation successfully, the constructive talent in industry, commerce and agriculture will have to devote some of its energy and wisdom towards assisting in the administration of public affairs. The days ahead will be full of big opportunities and even larger needs, and, if the fall is to be made of them, reliance will have to be placed on men of practical action rather than on men of purely political thought. It is only truth to state that we have placed too much reliance on politicians in the past, and whilst such reliance may not have been productive of much serious harm, the situation that will confront the country after the war will be one that will demand for its adjustment more qualifications than politicians alone can be expected to possess. The government of the future will have to be on business lines, however much the politician may object, for it must be apparent to anyone who gives even superficial thought to the subject that society is resolving itself more and more into a purely commercial and industrial organization, in which the capitalist and the trade unionist are its real expression. Every political question, or, to be more precise, every domestic political question, is becoming a matter affecting business, and it will only be a natural order of things if those who are most affected decide the issue. The old political cliques have survived beyond their need, representing as they do Victorian ease and *laissez faire* in a time when such ease is no longer possible to the majority but when the whole of society is a structure dependent upon the great commercial laws of supply and demand.

When political economy first made its appearance as a science it heralded the doom of government by caste, and the wheels of progress have sufficiently revolved to make effect and a sham any control other than an industrial one. To some, who look upon the industrialisation of mankind as retrogressive, this is a truth that pains, but to others who see beyond the mere regimentation of humanity, who can see that in an ordered and prosperous commercial community there will be a place for all the higher traits of mankind to find expression, the passing of the professional politician to make way for a business-like and practical direction is an imperative necessity. It is to the masses that the idea will have to be made apparent and instead of looking on industrialism as a machine for the grinding of the worker, it will have to be made manifest that it is a sure step to that security and happiness that must always be the ultimate aim of politics.

Cruelty to Animals.

When we read of the activities in other Far Eastern settlements of organisations for the prevention of cruelty to animals we cannot but marvel at the continued apathy displayed by the Society in Hongkong which is supposed to devote itself to this matter. We have never yet been able to fathom the reason underlying the somnolence of this particular body, for surely if there is one place in the globe where animals are cruelly treated that place is Hongkong. We all know how utterly callous certain classes of Chinese are in their treatment of dumb creatures, yet they are permitted to carry on practices which in England would involve the offenders in prolonged acquaintance with life in gaol. A reader informs us that this morning he saw a Chinese carrying two well-fattened ducks (whose legs were tightly bound together) by a piece of rattan fastened underneath their wings, the result being that the whole weight of the birds was borne on this material, which must, if their struggles meant anything at all, have cut well into their flesh. This is only a typical instance of the kind of thing that is happening every day—and nobody seems to care a rap about it. Why cannot a meeting of the moribund Society be called, an active committee be formed and the co-operation of humane-minded people be enlisted in a regular campaign against the cruelty which is so rampant here? We are glad to notice two Police prosecutions to-day, but something more than casual summonses is needed.

The Japanese Riots.

It would seem from a reading of the telegrams that the riots in Japan are proving far more serious than at first seemed likely. We are told that the high price of rice is only a pretext for giving vent to popular antipathy towards war profiteers, and if that is the case the movement takes on a wider spread significance. It is, of course, inevitable that a world-war like the present should have its reflection in a general advance in the cost of living in all countries; the freight and other questions all tend to produce that effect. But dear living prices can be brought about by other means also, notably by the activities of money-grabbing profiteers. These individuals exist in all countries, and there can be no doubting the point that they have had plenty of scope in Japan, where the authorities appear to have been far too tender-hearted in dealing with them. It is obviously the duty of Governments to protect the people from rapacious and conscienceless dealers who make it their special business to seize upon opportunities such as are presented by wars to enrich themselves at the expense of others, and when they fail to discharge this very necessary function they must expect popular revolt in the long run. That is the lesson which these Japanese riots teach. No Government in these days can afford to ignore popular demands. To attempt to do so is to ask for trouble.

A Coming Election.

The question as to who is to temporarily occupy the place of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. U., on the Legislative Council during his absence from the Colony is, apparently, only going to be settled by an election, for there are no less than six candidates mentioned as likely to put the matter to the vote. When one considers that the occupancy of the seat will only be of short duration, this expected competition is indeed a healthy sign, reflecting as it does a keenness to participate in local management quite unanticipated by the majority who have been content to lie back and assume a traditional indifference on the part of leading citizens. Members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace are the only sections of the public given an opportunity of a direct vote, and the contests that have taken place among the former body and the one that is now promised among the latter amply demonstrate that if a fuller choice were given to the general public, Hongkong would periodically witness keenly-fought elections. As it is, the majority must be content to wait until our Constitutional Reformers get busy and justify their name.

DAY BY DAY.

THE PROUD AND COVEYOUS ARE
NEVER EASY.—Thomas à Kempis.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the acceptance of the Greek Premiership by M. Venizelos.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 5.11/16d.

For American Soldiers.

Mr. Chin Nam, of Hongkong, and his son, Mr. Kan Sat-king of Shanghai, both tobacco manufacturers, will donate three million cigarettes to the American troops in France. This gift was announced by Mr. Kan in San Francisco.

Opium Possession.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of four tins of opium. Inspector Brown prosecuted, and an Indian watchman said that the opium was in a bag suspended from defendant's girdle. His Worship fined defendant \$400, or six weeks' hard labour.

The Colony's Health.

For the week ending August 17 four cases of bubonic plague were notified (two fatal), three cases of enteric fever (two fatal), two cases of puerperal fever (one fatal) and two fatal cases of spotted fever. During the 48 hours ending August 19, one non-fatal case of enteric fever was notified. In every instance the sufferer was a Chinese.

Alleged Deserter From Hongkong.

A soldier named James Grant (40) was committed for trial by the Kingston-on-Thames Bench recently on a charge of stealing money and articles of the value of \$27 from a house in Victoria Road, Surbiton. When arrested prisoner was wearing two rows of war decorations and a corporal's stripes, to which he was not entitled. By direction of the chairman of the magistrates these were removed. Prisoner was alleged to have deserted in Hongkong, and worked his way to America, afterwards coming to England. He admitted breaking into the house, saying "I went in at the back and upset the old man's place."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—

P.C. 161 Leung Chung Man, Ambulance Platoon, is commended by the O.S.P. for perseverance in attending the victim of an accident in the Harbour during the recent typhoon.

No. 3 Company.

Consequent on the re-arrangements necessitated by Search Supervision duties, this Company has been re-organised. The following postings are made:—

Inspector Mow Fang is appointed Platoon Commander in charge of No. 8 Platoon vice Inspector Tsape.

Cr. Sergt. 41 Pan Yan Fung is posted to No. 13 Section.

Cr. Sergt. 42 Kwok Ying Kaen is posted to No. 14 Section.

Cr. Sergt. 59 Yung Shuk Ping is posted to No. 15 Section.

Cr. Sergt. 58 Wong Tso Ting is posted to No. 16 Section.

No. 2 Company.

Patrolmen who have not received Warning Notices for period commencing August 22nd must report at once to the O. C. Company.

Search Supervisors.

No. 8 Platoon (Nos. 15 and 16 Sections) of No. 3 Company is specially detailed for Search Supervision duty until further Orders.

Inspector Mow Fang will deal with all duty warnings, applications for leave, and disciplinary reports in connection with this platoon.

Cr. Sergt. 5 Chow U Ting is posted to No. 3 Platoon and will perform the duties of Assistant Warning Officer.

Reversions and Promotions.

Cr. Sergt. 50 Chan Sig U reverts to the rank of Sergt. at his own request.

Sergt. 68 Wong Tai Ting is promoted Cr. Sergeant.

P.O. 92 Chang So is promoted Sergeant.

P.O. 69 Yung Hok Chu is promoted Sergeant.

THE CENSORSHIP.

Its Rights and Wrongs.

During the last two days we observe that three of our contemporaries have found reason to complain of what they describe as an inconsistent exercise of the powers of the Censorship, says a recent issue of the London *Morning Post*. Both the *Westminster Gazette* and the *Daily Chronicle* state that the excisions made by the Censor in articles dealing with the military situation change the meaning and the intention of the content, while the *Daily Telegraph* writes of discussion being forbidden. We do not understand that our contemporaries find fault with the courteous and pains-taking gentlemen who discharge a singularly thankless office, but with the system imposed upon them. And in all matters connected with the Censorship it cannot be too clearly understood that the officials themselves are not in question. We are not at all in accord with the view, so commonly expressed, that the Censorship, as such, is an objectionable institution. On the contrary, we believe that it is absolutely necessary in time of war for the protection of the public interest, and also incidentally, for the protection of newspapers. We do not conceive there is a single newspaper which would willingly give help or information to the enemy; and every newspaper should be extremely grateful to professional naval and military supervision which prevents unconscious indiscretion. It is upon that principle the Censorship should be strictly based. Unfortunately, it is arranged upon quite a different and in our view an extremely unsatisfactory basis. Newspapers have some right to raise objections, because, apart from other cogent reasons, an excellent scheme was devised before the war by the naval and military authorities together with the newspaper representatives. Upon the outbreak of war it was hastily replaced by the present arrangement, but it is probably still in the archives of the War Office and we would suggest its resurrection.

A good deal of misconception exists concerning the Censorship as now administered. Many persons, for instance, suppose that it is a legal offence to print what the Censor has condemned. It is not so. There is no penalty in law for disobeying the Censor. If, as the result of printing matter condemned by the Censor, the Defence of the Realm Act or any other Act is infringed, the newspaper committing the offence is liable to prosecution under such Act, but the disobedience to the Censorship is no part of the offence. When we ourselves were prosecuted upon a recent occasion the prosecution was not based upon the fact that an article rejected by the Censor was published, but upon grounds connected with the Defence of the Realm Act. Therefore, the powers of the Censor in this respect are advisory, and are unsupported by a penalty. We consider that in this important point the system is defective. Again, the Censor may condemn an article or a passage, not solely because it aids or gives information to the enemy, but because, in the opinion of the Censorship, it infringes the law. In our view the Censorship here exceeds its office, and takes upon itself a quite superfluous legal capacity. A case occurred recently in which the Censor condemned an article submitted to him on the ground that it infringed the Official Secrets Act. A right system would include no such responsibility. In all matters outside naval and military considerations newspapers should be left free to use their own discretion. And if the Censorship was solely concerned with naval and military aspect of matter submitted to it the newspapers would gladly accept its every decision.

But the condition of such an arrangement would necessarily be that the only arbiters were the naval and military authorities appointed by the Admiralty and the War Office, with reference if advisable to the Foreign Office. Under the existing system there is no such rule. In the

FOR WOUNDED SIKHS.

Further List of Subscriptions.

The Hon. Secretary of the Sikh Temple desires to very thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions towards the Sikh War-Wounded Soldiers Fund:—

Previously acknowledged	
Mr. Mota Singh	39
Mr. Kheha Singh	
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Mr. Bhan Singh	
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Mr. Boots Singh	1
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Mr. Ojger Singh, Watson's	1
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Mr. Sunder Singh	1
Mr. Gajan Singh	1
Mr. Nidhan Singh	1
Mr. Ohhar-Mall	1
Mr. Dhir Singh, Gas Co.	1
Mr. Chet Singh, Palace	1
Hotel	
Mr. Sunder Singh, P.	1
and O. Co.	
Mr. Chet Singh, Kowloon	1
Mr. Sunder Singh, P. S.	1
20.	
Total	\$682.50

LEAGUE TENNIS.

K. C. C. v. Club de Recreio.

In the First Division of the Tennis League, Kowloon C. C. were at home to the Club de Recreio on Saturday and secured an easy win by 62 games to 27. The scores were:—

Green and Abraham beat Yvanovich and Pinna 7-3, lost to Lopes and Lopes 6-8, beat Marques and Yvanovich 6-5.

Manley and Lindell beat Yvanovich and Pinna 7-4, beat Lopes and Lopes 6-6, beat Marques and Yvanovich 8-3.

Crook and Stapleton beat Yvanovich and Pinna 7-4, beat Lopes and Lopes 8-3, beat Marques and Yvanovich 7-4.

The Prince of Wales must have found many British associations in Rome on his recent visit. The brain of Laomachus a Boeckler lies in one church, his arm in another; in a third is a sculpture containing, as the inscription says, "the heart of Daniel O'Connell who, dying at Genoa on the way to the Eternal City, bequeathed his soul to God his body to Ireland, and his heart to Rome." Further shield is the grave of Keats, and in the sacred acre adjoining, the heart of Shelley, both in the shadow of the old pyramid of Caius Cestius, upon which St. Paul looked, it is said, as he marched to martyrdom. The Keats and Shelley memorials look marvellously new after a century.

About 100 million stars are recorded on the photographic plates of the astronomers, yet almost simultaneously five observers discovered the new star, and the Royal Observatory had it duly registered, and its magnitude determined before the night was out. They will now have to analyse its contents, weigh it, record its temperature. Then they will tell us whether it is a star which has been obscured from view by an obscuring dark star, or whether two worlds have dashed into frightful collision, to flame out into a blazing new sun.

In view of the new stamp tax the Bishop of Manchester has intimated that he will not be "flashed" if postcards are used for communications to him. It has taken 30 years to break down the feeling against postcards as infringing the privacy of the post.

Mr. Gladstone did his best to popularise postcards, but few public men have followed his example. Now with the rise of postal rates postcards at 1d. will certainly become a general necessity. "Write it on a postcard" was one of W. T. Stead's injunctions to correspondents given to verbiage.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Amongst the men of the Chinese Labour companies now in France there exists a cannishness that shows itself in many curious ways. According to our Western ideas perhaps one of the most remarkable is their attitude towards money matters. A number of them will be in a shop examining the various goods. One wishing to buy an article and finding perhaps that he has not enough money will calmly help himself from the purse of his neighbour, who looks upon this quite as a matter of course and raises no objection.

Women have been conquering new kingdoms so rapidly lately that no particular surprise will be felt at the news that women doctors are to be put on the same footing as men at the London Hospital. Yet what a change it represents in the masculine attitude towards women since the day when Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, spurned by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, managed at last to sit for examination at the Society of Apothecaries, which was unable by the terms of its Act to exclude her on the ground of sex!

"Bata-tat" is the word generally used to describe the sound of machine-gun fire in the air. The phrase is a convention, and in any case the sound varies according to the distance at which it is heard. "Tat-tat-tat" perhaps best represents the maddening monotony of a Vickers at sharp and quite close enough quarters. Further away distance modifies the fire and the sound of bullets from a Mauser, to reproduce them in terms of the alphabet is an exercise in the art of onomatopoeia which has whirled away many an hour's sitting tight in trenches.

A sharp blow from a mallet on wood—put—plock—a crack—ping—pock of these and many more are the different sounds of a rifle and its bullet according to circumstances. In one line Julian Grenfell achieved a perfect rendering of sound under rifle fire when he wrote "And in the air Death moans and sings." It is the sound of spent bullets, say soldier will tell you. And there is one thing to be remembered about a rifle. When you hear the bullet it has already passed you. The bullet travels faster than its sound.

BIG OPIUM HAUL.

Chinese Launch Employees Charged.

Two Chinese, one the coxswain and the other the chief engineer of the launch Yew Oa, were charged at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of 300 taels of opium valued at \$4,650. Mr. D. W. Tristram, Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Office, prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defence. The owner of the launch was also present, being summoned to appear before the Court.

Chinese Revenue Officer No. 57 gave evidence to the effect that he went to the launch, which was alongside the Leung Wing Wharf, with two other Chinese Revenue Officers. On reaching the launch, which was about to leave the wharf, they asked for the coxswain, who came up and enquired what was the matter. Witness said that he was a Revenue Officer, and had come with the intention of searching the boat.

On going to the top, he found that the hatch was closed with a lid, which he opened and went down to the hold. The Chief Engineer was sitting in the bank, and after removing one of the plants he found underneath it the opium in three tins. He (witness) asked the coxswain what it was, and he replied that it contained 150 taels of opium. Then Revenue Officer No. 1 told him to come up, and leave the opium there. He did so, and saw another launch coming alongside her. The passengers on board the Yew Oa were transferred to this launch, and a revenue officer was told to go to the Harbour Office and get into telephonic communication with the Chief Revenue Inspector (Inspector Wildin). When he came on board, No. 1 informed him that they found opium on the launch, and it was taken to the deck. At that time there were present the coxswain, the chief engineer and two of the crew. The Inspector asked to whom the opium belonged and the coxswain claimed the opium as his property. The amount was then given at 150 taels, but at the Office it was found to be 300 taels.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grist, witness said that he did not search the launch immediately he reached it, but asked for the coxswain. He could not say whether the chief engineer was present when he spoke to the coxswain. He could not explain why, since the launch was about to leave, the chief engineer was not in the engine-room.

There was some difficulty in the matter of explaining how witness landed in the hold and where the opium was stored; and Mr. Tristram suggested that his Worship should go and see the launch himself, and then they could go on with the case clearly.

His Worship said that he would like to see the launch, and Mr. Tristram observed that the launch was at Yau-mat at present under police custody, and asked His Worship to fix a day when he could visit it.

His Worship decided on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. and Mr. Grist said that he would also go, and thought it would be better to bring the witness along with them, so that he could explain to them how he got into the hold.

In reply to further questions put by Mr. Grist, witness stated that the opium was not inside a bag which Mr. Grist produced, and he also denied that the other revenue officers took the opium out of the bag.

Another Chinese revenue officer also gave evidence, and the case was adjourned.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 17th August, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 33 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$13,543	448,228
Last Year: ...	12,744	442,015
Increase: ...	799	6,213
Decrease: ...	—	—

WOLFRAM IN SOUTH CHINA.

Sir Paul Chater's Dreams.

The South China correspondent of the *Far Eastern Review* writes:—

Considerable exports of rare metals are taking place via Hongkong. Of the five Southern provinces, Yunnan, Kweichow, Fukien, Kuangsi and Kuangtung, the first and the last seem to offer the most sanguine possibilities for mineral output in the near future. Most of the wolfram and tungsten comes from the province of Kuangtung. The Japanese are proving themselves competitors in the market for the purchase of the raw materials. One large firm has its agents in many places in South China and does all of its work very quietly. It ships large quantities to Japan and to America.

It is pathetic to think that, although the present developments are important, they only reveal what would be possible if the Southern provinces were peaceful, and if the officials encouraged mining enterprises. It is, of course, inevitable that some day all of this mineral wealth will be utilised. At present the ore is being shipped out of Hongkong, although there are indications that there will be refining plants erected in Kowloon.

There are some young Chinese graduates of American Universities who have set themselves up as expert mineralogists, but it is difficult to ascertain whether their own countrymen have sufficient faith in their technical ability and their integrity to supply the capital necessary to develop wolfram smelting works. The cost of such an establishment is considerable and experienced supervision is essential for success. In this, as in so many other industrial enterprises, the best policy would seem to be co-operation between British or American and Chinese capitalists. Otherwise the Japanese will secure everything. That they are working hard to secure a firm footing in the mineral world of South China is a fact as patent to foreigners as to the Chinese.

At the request of local merchants the Hongkong Government undertakes analyses, and furnishes certificates concerning samples of minerals. That is valuable and the stamp of the Hongkong Government is now a recognised guarantee all over the world. Incidentally the laboratory is a source of revenue to the Colony, many thousands of certificates being issued each year.

One of the most remarkable men in the Far East has always had a firm faith, not only in the mineral development of South China, but of the territory in it leased to Great Britain. He is a wonderful old gentleman, and the writer has, on more than one occasion, written of him as the Father of the Colony. He might well be called the Napoleon of Commerce of the Colony of Hongkong. Rumour says that he has made three fortunes and lost two. He has certainly the courage of his convictions, and he has spent a great deal of money in mining prospects in South China. His name, famous in the history of Hongkong, is Sir Paul Chater.

To-day Sir Paul sees some of his dreams coming true, he is a happy man. He has found wolfram and other rare metals in the New Territories which stretch behind Kowloon. He has had coolies at work on there for years, and he has obtained all sorts of mining rights. No doubt, in the early days of his efforts to discover minerals near Hongkong, people thought that he was following a wild-goose chase. He has all of the troubles common to all pioneers. But he had a faith, probably built upon the results of analyses of odd samples supplied to him by Chinese.

And now, to-day, he is in communication with the British Government and has offered to supply definite quantities of the rare metals, so essential for munition work. He is very sanguine about the supply of wolfram.

"DUG-OUTS."

(By Lieut. R.S.M. Sturges.)

It is certainly a fact that the war has necessitated a wholesale revision of the English dictionary. A host of new words have made their appearance, and a number of old words have assumed wholly different meanings, so as to be almost unrecognisable in their new contexts.

My pre-war dictionary, for instance, maintains a dignified silence with regard to the word "Dug-out", though I believe the word did exist before the war and referred to a certain primitive kind of canoe fashioned from the bark or trunk of a tree. To-day the word "dug-out" is in everybody's mouth, whether it is used to describe a retired soldier who has rejoined "for the duration", or a primitive dwelling built in the bowels of the earth. It is with the latter variety of dug-out that I am concerned here.

In this connection the term is applied indiscriminately to any form of shelter, from a sheet of corrugated iron and a few sandbags to a huge vault 50 feet or more below the level of the ground. The former type of shelter is best adapted to the requirements of a front line trench, where deep dug-outs are liable to be veritable death-traps. These shelters are easily constructed; a portion of the wall of the trench is dug out and roofed over with a few beams, corrugated iron, sandbags and perhaps some turf. They afford protection from splinters, though a direct hit from a shell will wipe them out of existence. Nevertheless cover of any kind, however illusory, is a great source of consolation in an artillery bombardment.

But though the front line shelter may not protect its occupants from shells, it can protect them from the weather. After the cold and misery of two hours sentry-go on a rainy winter's night, the shelter, lit up by the bright flame of a candle, its open side protected by a waterproof sheet, offers warm and cheerful hospitality. In a shelter such as this I once lived for several days, in company with a friend and a store of bombs. The bomb boxes made a convenient bed, softened by a mattress of empty sand bags spread thickly upon the top.

On another occasion I shared with four other men a tiny burrow about 6 feet below the ground. It cannot have been more than 4 feet wide by 4 feet high, and the available space was further limited by a large tree trunk which supported the roof. The adjustment of our respective persons before settling down to sleep at night was a lengthy process, involving a certain amount of argument. Once fixed all movement was a physical impossibility till morning, when we extricated ourselves one by one, starting with the man nearest to the entrance. On this occasion the "coziness" was a little exaggerated, and I was reminded of one of Bismarck's drawings depicting a soldier sitting in a very cramped dug-out and answering a question as to what sort of a night he had had, with the words, "Oh, not bad, but I had to get outside now and then to rest a bit."

Behind the front line, dug-outs become deeper and more spacious. They are approached by an imposing if somewhat steep and narrow flight of steps. A dug-out of average size will accommodate about 20 men lying at full length, if their limbs are carefully disposed. There are two entrances, each with its separate flight of steps—a necessary precaution which provides an alternative exit should one staircase be blown in. The roof is supported by means of a stout wooden frame work resting on pillars. The frames for the internal structure of dug-outs are manufactured by the engineers behind the line, and are carried up in pieces by working parties and put together on the spot. The depth of such dug-outs may vary between fifteen and fifty feet, the deeper kinds being able to withstand a direct hit from a shell of any known calibre. It is usual to make a turn of angle in the stairways, so that the explosion of a shell bursting

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at the door in the trench above may not have direct effect in the dug-out. The doors are also provided with gas curtains which can be dropped into place at a moment's notice, thus keeping the air inside the dug-out uncontaminated in the case of a gas attack.

Certain dug-outs in the trenches are reserved for particular purposes; one is assigned to the Medical Officer as a dressing station, Company Headquarters are in another; there are officers' dug-outs, stretcher bearers' dug-outs, and machine gunners' dug-outs; all there in a "ditch" to the dug-outs for the ordinary rank and file.

Most people have heard of the magnificent subterranean places in which German officers beguile the tedium of trench warfare with the aid of electric light, wood paneling, pictures, carpets and pianos looted from neighbouring houses. It is doubtful whether their appreciation of these luxuries is altogether shared by the unfortunate working parties whose energies are expended on their construction.

But as the expenditure of time and labour on these elaborate underground dwellings is evidence of the intention of their constructors to make protracted stay it involves a surrender to the principles of position warfare—and that is a surrender which the British Army has never made.

Freedom of Shanghai.
The Shanghai Municipal Gazette of August 15, announces that "the Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pascoe as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918. This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7a The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers." It need hardly be added, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that the more signatures are attached the more the presentation will be appreciated.



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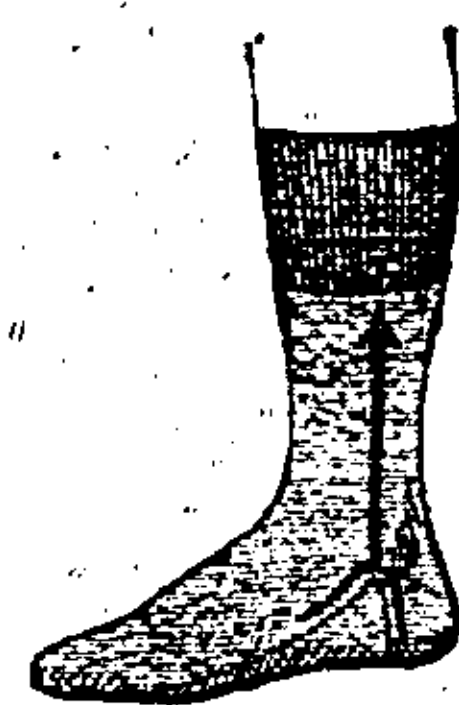
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Tijlmanong	Java	4th Sept.	10th Sept.	Shanghai
Tijpanas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Seigon
Tijkini	Amoy	25th Sept.	29th Sept.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	20th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	27th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

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General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Chipshing	Wed. 21st Aug. at noon.
RAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur. 22nd Aug. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun. 25th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri. 30th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly
service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "WIT" calling at
Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted
with electric light and fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICKE" leaves for Singapore, approximately every
fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted
throughout with electric light and fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAPPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hallow wies
BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having approx-
imate accommodation for passengers.Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kedu, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements,
are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Japanese Insurance Company.
A new company called the
Pacific Marine Insurance Com-
pany, with a capital of ¥2,000,000,
dividend into 40,000 shares, will
shortly be floated in Japan.

Terms of Charter Parties.

The U. S. Congress has passed
a Bill authorising the Director of
the Shipping Control Board to
exercise control over the terms
of all charter parties involving
U. S. citizens.

Sales in Japanese Shipping.

The Okada Kisen Kaisha sold
its Nanto Maru, 987 tons gross,
to the Hakodate Kisen Kaisha
at ¥480 per ton dw. A new
steamer of 2,100 tons, in course
of construction at the Ariawa
yard, has been sold to the Nippon
Steel Pipe Manufacturing Co. at
¥660 and delivery in October.

Steamer Transferred.

The China Merchants' S. N.
Co. has decided to bring the
Kiangtung, which has been trad-
ing between Canton and Macao
for many years, to Shanghai to
replace the Kweiloon on the Upper
Yangtze that vessel being brought
down to the Lower Yangtze to
take the place of the Kiangkwan.

Old Chinese Warship Sunk.

The old Chinese composite
warship Nansing has been sold
by tender to the San Peh Steam-
ship Co., Ltd. for Tls. 450,000. Her
buyers are now having the old
engines and boilers removed and
are installing a set of triple-
expansion, surface condensing
engines of about 1,200 h.p. being
built by the Kiangnan Dock &
Engineering Co.From Passenger Line to
Cargo Steamer.Messrs. Caird and Co.,
Greenock, recently completed
and handed over to the owners
the largest steamer that has ever
been dry-docked on the Clyde.
The vessel is the Naldora, which,
when war broke out, was being
built for the P. and O. Company
for their mail and passenger
service. She is 605ft long, 67ft
broad, and 41ft deep, with the
beautiful lines suitable for the
service for which she was planned.
As claims of vessels of other
classes became more insistent
work on the Naldora was stopped.
Late last winter it was decided
to transform her into a cargo
carrier. It is well known that
alteration work takes longer than
working straight ahead on an
original plan. But although a
large amount of this work had to
be done, the Naldora was soon
on the water. The fitting-out
work on such a big steamer is a
long and tedious process, but the
Naldora was completed and
delivered before the end of May.
The Naldora has a speed of 19
knots, and will carry 14,000 tons
of cargo. Her holds are refriger-
ated so that she has 600,000 cubic
feet space for meat carrying. All
the different arrangements and
alterations necessary to convert
the ship from a passenger boat
into a cargo carrier had to be
planned and carried out after
construction, so far as her hull
and decks were concerned, was
completed.

New Northern Shipyards.

Although only a very few
months have elapsed since the
work of laying out the yard of
the Wear Concrete Building Co.,
Southwick, was started, the firm
is already engaged upon the
construction of its first vessel, a
large ferro-concrete sea-going
tug, half of the frame of which
has now been erected, upon which
about 100 workmen are being
employed. Four berths out of
eight have been just about
completed and the other four are
in hand. At the Exis Shipbuilding
Co.'s yard at Pallion a similarly
forward condition of things
obtains. The work of construction
of the various buildings is
approaching completion, and a
considerable quantity of mach-
inery has already been installed.
The yard railway is well
advanced, and the four berths
have been excavated and the keel
blocks placed in position. The
summer will not have wasted ere
shipbuilding is actually being
undertaken. The Tees Conserv-
ancy Commissioners have granted
permission, subject to the approval
of the Commissioner of Woods
and Forests and the Board of
Trade, for the construction, by
the Blackett's Concrete Ships,
Ltd., of a timber wharf or loading
stage and three slipways in the
Tees at Thornaby in connection
with the firm's new shipyard. At
the Commissioners' meeting, Mr.
J. W. Constantine made reference
to the Fumes shipyard as
involving a need for the further
widening of the upper reaches of
the river, especially having
regard to the large vessels which
now go up to Stockton.

HONGKONG'S LATEST WAR GIFT.

Home Government's Cordial Thanks.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary forwards as the following copies of telegrams to and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies relating to a further gift of £300,000 to His Majesty's Government for the purposes of the war.

Translation of Code telegram from Governor, Hongkong, to Secretary of State, London, dated 6th August, 1918:—"Your Majesty's Government for the purposes of the war."

Translation of Code telegram from Secretary of State, London, to Governor, Hongkong, dated 17th August, 1918:—"Your Majesty's Government gratefully accept further generous gift towards war expenditure and desire you to convey their cordial thanks to Legislative Council."

CHINESE FLOOD RELIEF.

Appreciation of Hongkong Donation.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary forwards as the following translation of a letter addressed by the Wai Chiao Pu to His Majesty's Minister regarding the contributions made by the Colony of Hongkong to the Metropolitan Flood Relief and Conservancy Bureau for relief work in the Province of Chihli. The gifts referred to may be seen at the Colonial Secretary's office:—"Wai Chiao Pu to H. M. Minister, Peking, 19th July, 1918."

Sir—I have the honour to inform you that the following letter has been received from Mr. Haiming, Director-General of the Metropolitan Flood Relief and Conservancy Bureau:—

"Some time since I received a communication from the Wai Chiao Pu forwarding a sum of one hundred thousand Hongkong Dollars, which changed into Peking currency for \$4,786.73, being a contribution to the flood relief fund remitted by H. E. the Governor of Hongkong. I also received from the Peking Flood Relief Association a further contribution from Sir Henry May of fifty thousand Hongkong dollars, which exchanged for Peking dollars 47,600, and was likewise for distribution for relief work in Chihli."

"At a time when the war in Europe is at its bitterest the collection of subscriptions is no easy matter, and Sir Henry May's public-spirited and warm-hearted generosity merits deep respect. This office has received from H. E. the President a specially made silver tripod and has itself prepared a gift in the name of the Chairman of the Peking Flood Relief Association, of a silver cup as a memento, and I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to cause these articles to be transmitted to Sir Henry May in commemoration of his generous action."

I have the honour accordingly to forward herewith the silver tripod and cup and to request that Your Excellency will be so kind as to transmit the same to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong. I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHEN LU,

for the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. Concerning them Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Quebec, writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." Of medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Union Road, Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

PLENTY OF SOAP!

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Your correspondent "Nil Desperandum" is evidently to draw one of his own Scotch red herrings across the trail. Is it not a fact that Messrs. Lever Bros., in quoting the figures for certain years, gave the total amount of soap exported from Great Britain into China? Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co. ventured to remark that they were also included in the total given; and how modestly they have expressed their claim may be gathered from a sight of the figures. The real question at issue, of course, is Lever Bros. proportion of the total, and it would be interesting to know what percentage, if any, of the figures for 1916 and 1917 came to Lever Bros. representative for sale in South China.

Enclosing my card,

Yours etc.

JUDEX.

Hongkong Aug. 19, 1918.

A RECENT COLLAPSE.

Enquiry Resumed This Afternoon.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, sitting as Coroner, resumed the enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of certain people in the collapse of houses in Morrison Hill Road on August 4.

The jury was composed of Messrs. A. Fothergill (foreman), J. M. Xavier and U. Benjahn. Revenue Officer G. Watt, in giving evidence, said that on Sunday August 4, at 10.20 a.m., he was in the Opium Factory together with Inspector Sim when Mr. Baker's little girl came and told them that her house had collapsed. He ran across the street and came to the scene of the disaster, and saw that houses 14, 16, 18 and 20 were in a state of collapse.

He heard shouts coming from No. 18. He went into the house and saw a woman in the back room. She was pinned underneath some debris, and with the assistance of Inspector Sim she was taken out alive with only a few slight bruises. He then went to No. 20 and heard moans from the back-house. On close examination he saw the hair of someone's head amongst the debris. He removed several of the bricks from above the head, and with the assistance of Police Reserve Constable 263 (Norris) and Sergeant Walters they got the woman out. She was slightly bruised and was attended by a Chinese doctor. Later on, at 12.30, witness assisted to dig out the body of a woman from amongst the debris. This was in house No. 16. She was dead. Witness stopped there till 7 p.m. He did not see any more bodies taken out.

A small Chinese girl next gave evidence. She said that at present she was living in Yio Wah Street, but up to August 4, she was living in No. 18 Morrison Hill Road. Sometime after 10 a.m. she was preparing some food in the kitchen. She was standing a little way from her mother, brother and cousin. Her mother was standing outside the door of the kitchen, and she shouted out that some sand had fallen into the kitchen from the hillside. On looking she could see some boulders coming down. This was at the back door. One of the boulders rolled straight down and pushed her along. She ran away as she saw the boulder coming down. She rushed to the door, but it was closed, and eventually she succeeded in opening it and ran to the street. She looked back to the house and she had the intention of going back to find her mother, but as she tried to get back her passage was blocked by the closed door. She then ran upstairs and enquired about her mother.

The enquiry is proceeding.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

Dimly Illuminated Rear Lights.

At the Police Court this afternoon, several Chinese drivers and owners of motor cars were charged with not showing a rear light at the back of their cars. The summonses were brought by the Police Reserve. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (R.), presided.

Each case was taken separately. In the first case, Staff Inspector Eldridge stated that on the 22nd ult. he saw car No. 28 in Lower Albert Road at 8.45 p.m. As defendant passed him he (witness) stopped him. Mr. Jenkin was also present. The car was examined with defendant and only one light was found. He did not know whether it was electric or oil. The number of the car was not properly illuminated. The light was in proper order but the number-plate was not placed in such a position to enable the light to play on it.

Defendant said he was under the impression that the light was all right. The number-plate might have been displaced as a result of the vibrations of the car.

Inspector Garrod spoke to having warned drivers and owners. The fine of \$10 was imposed.

Mr. Webb, owner of Car No. 138, was summoned for a similar offence, pleading not guilty.

Sergeant Bullock, Police Reserve, stated that he stopped the car. Defendant was driving at the time. The light was quite good, but the numbers were so set that the light only reflected dimly on the whole of the plate.

Defendant said it was impossible for the angles of the plate to shift, as they were both fixed to one bar and even if the bar was shifted the light and plate would be the same. He admitted the No. 7 might have been more distinct but the 3 and 8 were very distinct. The whole numbers could not be mistaken. Mr. Jenkin said he could not read the numbers.

Defendant asked Mr. Jenkin if his eyes were as good as they might be and Mr. Jenkin replied that so far as he knew they were all right. He only used glasses for close reading. A fine of \$10 was inflicted.

Several other cases of a similar character were heard. In some instances dirty lamps were said to be the cause and in others it was said the plate being fixed at wrong angle was the cause. A fine of \$10 was imposed in each case.

Baseball Match Result.

The handsome sum of \$459 has been received by the Hon. Treasurer, War Charities, for the credit of the British Red Cross from Mr. O. J. Hammes, being proceeds of the baseball game promoted by the American community for the benefit of the American and British Red Cross organisations on August 14.

Small Collapse.

A slight house collapse took place this afternoon at about 1.15 p.m. when suddenly, without any warning, the kitchen of both the first and second floors of No. 25 Third Street fell into the yard of No. 250 Queen's Road West. It was very fortunate indeed that there was nobody there, and consequently the inmates were none the worse except for the excitement which naturally prevailed.

Possession of Gellignite.

A Chinese was charged on remand with being possession of 54 sticks of gellignite without a permit. Mr. Leo D'Almada, who appeared for the defendant, said he was instructed to plead guilty. On the day in question his client was having a luncheon at the M. Y. San's restaurant and there met his old acquaintance and was entrained by them with two parcels containing the gellignite to be taken to the a.s. station. As he was going along the Praya, he was arrested and was found in possession of the stuff. Mr. D'Almada asked his Worship to consider his client's position. He understood his client had been taken out to look for his friends but had failed to find them. Mr. J. Wood imposed a fine of \$250 and ordered the gellignite to be confiscated.

QUIET FRIENDS.

In an Old Picture Gallery.

A correspondent on the Times writes:—

At a distance of only 10 minutes by train from Victoria an old picture gallery is still open to be enjoyed in quiet. There have been no removals, there are no masterpieces in hiding. The gallery in "Alley's College of God's Gift" at Dalwich remains in its quiet garden and shrouded by its ancient creepers just as when Ruskin and Browning walked across the fields in their early days and learned something of what the Dutch, Italian, and English masters had to teach them. It is a gallery to which Hazlitt devoted a book and some charming sketches, and in which George Eliot found refreshment and delight.

You may go there and have it to yourself almost any day of the week; the surroundings are peaceful, the rooms are spacious, stately, and light, and for the further delight of the art lover contain some beautiful cabinets and settings of the great times of Louis XIV. and XV. Boudoir clocks and vases, too, lend their reminiscences of the golden days of domestic art. Yet more books on art and artists lie invitingly open for him who will to read. But there is that permeates the whole, that suggested its collection and arrangement, and has spoken to so many with freshness and enlightenment, is only to be met with the visitor who, neglectful of books and guides, surrenders himself wholly to its spell.

There are individual pictures that leave memories. There is "Jacob's Dream," by Rembrandt or his school, a picture in which limitless space is by some subtle inspiration bridged over by an ethereal caseway. It is a track of light, up and down which dream-like forms are passing and reappearing, showing the way to vistas of infinite hope. It is a poem of the exaltation of a young spirit that has fought and won, the glimpse into a spiritual world that comes now and again to finer spirits in early manhood. Sir Galahad had seen it, and how many have seen it in these four thrilling years, who have left no record, but passed by the ladder to realize their dream.

There is Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," a replica of that in the Duke of Westminster's collection, and the familiarity that cheap prints have given to it vanishes when we are face to face with the artist's own work. One or the other story as to its pose may be the true one—that, asked to take her seat as the Tragic Muse, she instantly sat down as the picture shows, or that, after it had been begun in a different position, she turned suddenly to look at a picture on the wall, and that Sir Joshua instantly seized the new pose as the essential and real, and begged her not to move. There she is, the embodiment of all the spirit-faces with which she seized and made her own the creations of the tragedy kings of drama. It is Greek in its simplicity and power, in its absolute and essential freedom from the trammels of ordinary life and circumstance. She might be the High Priestess of Apollo. If we can defy the Tragic Muse, this is the deity; but it is enough for us that she is at large amongst the wider spaces, where passion is elemental and thought infinite, and that feminine grace, refined and ideal, gives the touch that calls forth the highest response in man.

There are Linley pictures, those of the Linleys of Bath, who won Gainsborough's affection "with their invariable trick of attracting the interest of interesting people." Here are William, Thomas, Samuel, and Ozias, and above all, Elizabeth, afterwards Mrs. Sheridan, painted with her sister Ann. Elizabeth also lives as St. Cecilia in Sir Joshua's window at New College, Oxford. Ozias, as a charming boy, and William, said to be the handsomest of his family—these by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Samuel by Gainsborough, are portraits of these rarely interesting founders and equally interesting personalities. With the striking

HONGKONG V.A.D.

Orders issued by Mrs. Ralphs, adjutant and Hon. Secretary, V.A.D.

Members are reminded of the Monthly Competition which will take place on Monday, the 26th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Members will attend in alphabetical order as below:—

E.—K.—5.30 p.m.
L.—M.—5.45 p.m.
N.—Y.—6.00 p.m.
A.—D.—5.15 p.m.

Members may alter their turns by private arrangement.

Those who are desirous of passing examinations in Home Nursing and/or First Aid before September 30th are requested to notify the undersigned at this meeting.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Anti-Smoking Campaign.
The Interior Department has officially communicated to the Civil Governor that in view of the growth of the cigarette-smoking habit it is necessary to strictly observe the following three regulations, otherwise the harm resulting will be worse than that from opium:—1, the police should stop anyone whose age does not exceed 18 years from smoking cigarettes in the street; 2, no cigarette smoking should be permitted for naval or military men; 3, no teachers or scholars should be allowed to smoke or buy cigarettes.

Raising Military Funds.
Li Kun-yun, the commander in Shin Chow, has abolished all the stamp duty stations within the region, and issued \$50,000 worth of new stamps to be used in Nam King and Shin Chow, the proceeds to be used for meeting military expenses.

The Telephone Department.
It has been decided in the Provincial Assembly in connection with the bad management of the Telephone Department, that the present Superintendent should be dismissed and an experienced man be appointed in his place. With regard to the question of mortgaging the Department, the loan from the Bank of Formosa is objected to, as an internal loan being preferred.

and well-known Gainsborough of the two sisters they had down pleasant memories of a very unique family, painted in the great age of portraiture in England.

Then there are Claudes, the temples and the classic seas which had so deep an inspiration for Keats, and supplied for him the want of foreign travel in his spiritual treatment of Greek mythology. There are Guido's—a "St. John Presolving in the Wilderness," which has created a small literature of criticism and appreciation, and the "St. Sebastian," which stirred the emotion described by Charles Kingsley in "Alton Locke."

Of Dutch pictures there are many good. All the old favourites are represented, and represented well; and one can wander amongst their keen insight into character as familiarly as at The Hague or Antwerp. There are Mariloes, analysed and apostrophized by Hazlitt and Ruskin in their day; Vanduyck that stand as everlasting records of the dignity, and often of the rare beauty, of those in high estate.

But this is not a catalogue. It is rather an impression of peace in war time. In the sequestered silence of these beautiful rooms, with the blackbirds singing in the garden, the jaded spirit can get into touch with the secrets that have spoken to painters from the early days of medieval art almost to our own day, and can have the joy of stirring many old memories and reviving much old knowledge. The drama of historical episodes, the aroma of earlier societies, the enthusiasms of the various phases of European art, are all lingering there. Above all there is a dream of repose, an impression of something stable and untouched by the storms and tragedies of war, to be carried home, for all of which we may well bless the founders and benefactors of "Alley's College of God's Gift."

MUNITIONS IN THE MAKING.

Lancashire Efficiency.

Somewhere in the North-West munitions are there stands a little timber shed and a workshop which before the war were devoted to the making of fences and gates and the repair of agricultural machinery to meet the everyday needs of the private estate on which they are situated. Now the Times of June 19. To-day in these buildings a miscellaneous staff of bricklayers, carpenters, labourers, and country lasses are producing shells.

The lord of the estate, a typical fox-hunting squire, is the proud proprietor of the factory. He obtained by sheer importunity a contract for shells in the early days of the call for munitions. Without any official aid—in fact, in spite of what was almost official opposition—he managed to equip the premises with a curious collection of machines, begged, borrowed, or bought wherever they could be got, and later he added to them several machines built up from home-made castings. He completed his contract, obtained another, and is likely to remain a shell producer to the end of the war. His own daughter is the leading turner, his woman secretary is the manager, his staff includes only one man who was a trained mechanic before the war, and yet the average percentage of faulty shells turned out in this improvised shop by this improvised staff was 1.8 when the percentage for the area was 8.1.

For this statement of plain fact there is unquestionable authority. The case is, of course, exceptional; but it is no exaggeration to say that the spirit which it indicates is general throughout the whole of the North-West area. In the old days it was a common reproach, perhaps not wholly deserved, that the manufacturers of Lancashire and the adjoining counties were allowing themselves to be outstripped by foreign competitors in the race for industrial supremacy. No such charge can be levelled against them now. It is true that

"Civilization does get ferried
Sometimes upon a powder-cart."

It is not less true, at any rate in this district, that war has brought a wonderful advance in industrial equipment, organization, and enterprise. It has been said that the war is the renaissance of England. The statement, so far as it relates to industrial processes, can be judged by a simple test. The modern measure of industrial efficiency is the number of units of electricity consumed by each human operative. In the 32 years before the war we used 1,480,000,000 units of electric power. In 3 years of war we have used 4,000,000,000 units. Mechanical methods have been so improved that the personal element in production have enormously reduced; or, to put it in another way, individual exertion is being reduced and the gradual approach to perfection in plants.

In this progress North-West England has taken no mean part. Faced by the demand for munitions, the manufacturers displayed remarkable initiative and ingenuity in adapting and extending their peace time resources to meet war-time needs. There is scarcely any implement of war, whether in the air, on land, on the sea, or under the sea, which is not being produced in the North-West area. The following are only some of the war products of these counties:—Aeroplane, marine mines, submarines, motor-lorries, heavy howitzers, trench mortars, hand grenades, tank engines and chains, torpedoes, and shells of all sizes. The writer has been permitted to spend a week in inspecting a few of the workshops of Lancashire. Some of the things seen and heard will be told later. The story of what the North-West has done to supply the Navy, the Army, and the Air Service with all the vast and varying list of defensive and offensive appliances will form a large chapter in the history of Britain's mobilisation for war. For obvious reasons only part of it can be told at present. It is a story of unmitigated labour,

adaptable and persevering management, and well-organized and co-ordinated direction.

Dealing first with the organization, it may be said at once that the experience of the north-west area has completely justified Mr. Lloyd George's experiment in the decentralisation of executive authority. Nearly three years ago Mr. Lloyd George visited Manchester to address a meeting of the leading Manchester engineers and other business men on the nation's need of shells. Shortly afterwards the engineering employers of the Manchester district established among themselves an Armaments Output Committee, with a small executive or board of management, to utilise the engineering resources of the district for munitions production. Similar boards were set up in Cumberland, Liverpool, North Wales, and other parts of the area. In the meantime the Ministry of Munitions had set up offices in Manchester, mainly to supervise, co-ordinate and assist the efforts of the employers' organisations. Beginning with an office of six rooms occupied by three officials and two women clerks, the Area Office at the Ministry has gradually expanded until it now constitutes virtually a Government Department, with branches in all the most important towns of the area. There has thus grown up a system by which, under the close supervision and with the co-operation of a Government administrative staff on the spot, boards, representative of the manufacturers and acquainted with their resources and capabilities, act as agents of the Ministry in placing and executing contracts. At the present time there are over 200 contractors working for the Manchester and District Board alone, and the total amount involved in the contracts runs into many millions of pounds a year. The expenses of the board are met by a contribution from each contractor one-quarter of 1 per cent. of his contract price. As agents of the Ministry, the board pays the contractors in its area, and, unlike Government Departments, it settles its accounts promptly, for it pays weekly 80 per cent. of the value of the stores delivered.

Some idea of the trade handled by this board, which covers only Manchester and its immediate neighbourhood, may be gathered from the facts that its turnover this year will be about 20 million pounds, and that under its operation many thousands of shells of different types are being produced weekly, together with astronomical parts and vast quantities of other war material. The board, it should be added, has nothing to do with inspection, labour supply, dilution, transport, and similar matters. These are all dealt with by representatives of the Government. Departments working in the Area Office of the Ministry. Between the contractors and the boards of management, and between the boards and the Area Office, there is complete and cordial understanding. Criticisms naturally are not common on any side, but by common agreement it is acknowledged, that the system, based on devolution of Government control and exploitation of local detailed knowledge, has worked smoothly and efficiently. From the first it has been the policy to adapt and to use existing plant rather than to set up new and special machinery. Textile machinery makers, electro-mechanical manufacturers, chain-makers, glassmakers, motor-car makers, and many others were enlisted for the great and urgent task, and it may almost be said to-day that the great conglomeration of industrial towns of which Manchester and Liverpool are the mercantile foci form one vast arsenal. Of its products and of the factors in their production it can be stated that the producers are working now as ungrudgingly as they did when their task had the compensation of novelty.

Not True.

It is not true, as far as we know (says the *Graphic Echo*) that the Government has decided to make provision for wives and dependants of married men who are going to the front, by buying for each of them at the General Post Office in the Strand a ten-dollar ticket in the class lottery.

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
King's Building,
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Codes—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,
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FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Kichet's fire-proof safes.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. U. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Export of Indian Gunny Bags.

It has previously been reported how the U.S. Government has proposed to taboo the import of Indian agricultural products, probably apart from gunny bags, and how little the prospective ban will affect the Japanese shipping firms interested in the shipment of gunny bags from India to North America. According to telegraphic advices, gunny bags have advanced in price of late, and the U. S. Government is planning to officially restrict the freight rates on gunny bags. This has naturally brought about a serious effort on the import of the same and the U. S. Government appears to have decided to stop their import at least for the time being.

Freight Rates.

It has been hinted previously how the U. S. Government was planning to put a restriction on the freight rates on the Pacific services. The Government recently demanded of the shipping companies interested in the trans Pacific trade between North America and the Far East to report the highest rates either in operation or under weigh by each of them. Accordingly, the members of the Hongkong Freight Conference were to meet at Hongkong on August 5 to draft a reply to the U. S. Government as to the highest rates from the Far East to North America, while the interested parties at Seattle are to meet there shortly to decide upon the rates from North America to the Far East.

Sulphur.

For several months past the Japanese sulphur market has been conspicuous for lack of new orders from abroad. It is said that the principal reasons are high freight rates and the advance in domestic prices consequent upon increased cost of production. At present the freight to America is about Y45 and that to Australia about Y88, while the domestic prices of sulphur are Y57 or Y68 at Hakodate and about Y60 at Yokohama. It is believed these freights and prices are too high to make export from this country remunerative, which accounts for the suspension of new orders from abroad. As a result it is

estimated that the output of sulphur during the first six months of this year decreased by about 40 per cent. when compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Canadian Trade Restrictions.

The Canadian Government has announced that it will impose the same restrictions on imports and exports as are enforced in the United States. The Canadian papers on the 19th ult. enumerated over 100 imports and over 200 exports to be put on the prohibited list. It was reported that the export or import of these goods would be subject to licence from the Canadian Government. The Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa has learned from the Canadian authorities that the import and export restrictions have not yet been carried into effect. Of the goods mentioned in the Canadian papers the Japanese Consul-General is of opinion that the following have a bearing upon Japan's trade: Imports: Objects of art (not including pictures), cotton manufactures, electric lamp-bulbs, pencils, penicil lead, penholders and nibs, toys, fish (raw, cooked, and preserved), furniture, glassware, paper manufactures, and straw and straw manufactures. Exports: Timber.

Export of Manchurian Millet to Chosen.

Manchurian millet forms an article of staple food to the Korean lower classes. In spite of an unprecedented appreciation of rice in price, however, the export of Manchurian millet to Chosen this year has been rather slow, only 50 tons being exported daily from Manchuria to Chosen, whilst 70-90 tons a day were carried at this time of last year. The principal cause of this decrease is ascribed to the recent import of foreign rice to Chosen.

Kawasaki Dock, Dairen.

The Dairen Kawasaki Dock has been kept extremely busy of late because of the frequency of marine accidents. It is meeting with great difficulty in recruiting necessary extra help. As the last recourse, Capt. Iwata (local Manager) has enlisted some twenty workmen at Teikyo and they are expected to contribute materially to raise the working capacity of the Dock.

Dairen Warehousing Co., Ltd.

The Dairen Warehousing Co., Ltd., promoted by Mr. Y. Aoi, etc., of Dairen on a capital of Y1,000,000, a quarter of which is to be paid up as the first instalment, is expected to be organised by the end of August. At present, negotiations are going on with the Oriental Colonisation Co. as to what portion of the shares of the new Company the Chosen company will care to take up. It is supposed that the Chosen company will subscribe to one quarter of the shares.

Paper from Bamboos and Reeds.

Bamboos and reeds have been pressed into service in the manufacture of news printing paper in Indo-China, and now sawdust is having another innings. The Aberdeen Evening Express was on May 15 in part printed paper which contained a large percentage of sawdust. A hundred years ago experiments in paper-making from sawdust were made at a small mill in Bernandsey. Probably long ere this others might have been undertaken, but the British paper maker and his agents have hitherto been slow to move along the line of using new material.

Developing India.

London, Aug 8.—Mr. Louis Dane, in letter to the Times, supporting Lord Montagu of Beaulieu regarding the importance of industrial developments in India, emphasises what is being done in the Punjab towards the utilisation of the power of the great river. He says the difficulty has been to find a market for the power, owing to the absence of great industries. But much can be achieved if the capitalists treat it sympathetically and the pioneers are allowed to do as they see fit elsewhere, and are not throttled down by the financial authorities. Something also might be done to reduce the wearisome delays caused by the various authorities and governments who must be convinced before any concessions can be obtained. The provincial governments may be able to do something if they have a freer hand and more funds. Mr. Dane suggests that India should be allowed to fully benefit from the trade balance in her favour and the rise in the value of silver. He points out that India's gain of £2,000,000 sterling yearly in Home charges, owing to the rise in silver, is a source from which

ample funds could be raised after the war for the developments of great industries in India. If such development is the result of Mr. Montagu's policy he will have done great things for India.

Timber Cessotting Plant.

Referring to the commencement of work at the Timber Cessotting Plant at Subhastan Junction of the S.M.E. Main Line and the Fashan Branch Line on the 22nd ult., as previously reported, the opening exercises were held at the new plant on the same morning, attended by Mr. S. Hori (Director of the S. M. R. Co. Construction Bureau) Mr. Hori made a speech at the exercises to the following effect:—The privately-owned forests in Hokkaido will have been exhausted in twelve years' time, leaving nothing but the nationally-owned forests in the depths of the mountains to fall back upon. In such event, an enormous outlay would be required for constructing the timber transporting facilities, causing the prices to rise. In Manchuria, there are extensive virgin forests in Kirin and Heilongjiang Provinces, which may be tapped for a substitute supply. However, by the difference in climate and soil, the quality of Kirin and Heilong timber is less enduring. Herein comes the necessity to prolong the durability of timber by the creosoting process. Creosote is produced as a by-product of the Mond Gas Producer Factory, Fushun. In the near future, what will be put out at the Anshan Steel Works, too, will be also available for the same purpose. Thus, the supply of creosote will be practically unlimited. The timber resources of Manchuria are plentiful. However, demands for timber as material for manufacture of paper, etc., are rapidly increasing, whilst the supply can hardly keep pace with the demand. Each being the case, the art of economising the use of timber and of prolonging its durability may well be called an enterprise of world-wide importance.

Clergy for the Fighting Line.

Clergymen in London who have volunteered for the Army and have been found fit for combatant duties will join the Officers' Training Corps at an early date. They have been medically examined on the same conditions as ordinary recruits, and have expressed entire satisfaction with their treatment.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/T Demand	3/5 1/2
30 d/s	3/5 11/16
60 d/s	3/5 13/16
4 m/s	3/5 15/16
1/T Shanghai	Nom.
1/T Singapore	149
1/T Japan	153
1/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/T San Francisco	82 1/2
co & New York	
1/T Java	158 1/2
1/T Marks	Nom.
1/T France	47 1/2
Demand, Paris	47 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/7
6 m/s. L/C	3/7 1/2
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	3/7 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	83 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	48 1/2
6 m/s. France	49 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	85 1/2
1/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	165 1/2
Demand, Singapore	149
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	44 1/2
Sovereign	57 1/2
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER 100:		
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.	
" 10 "	"	
" 5 "	"	4 1/2 prem.
Canton	"	6 1/2 dis.

Merthyr's £13 A Head for Bonds.

"Merthyr tank bank on the first three days of this week realised £1,025,661," telegraphed the Mayor to the Daily Chronicle. This is an average of £13 per head of the population (for war bonds), a record for Wales, and possibly for the kingdom. The townspeople are marvellously enthusiastic. "Please give due recognition in your columns to this effort which has restored the good name of the borough and removed the stigma under which we have long laboured as a 'Peace' at any price' centre."

BANKS

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HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000. Paid up—22,500,000. (1/2 of the Capital, i.e. 11,250,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot. General Manager A. J. Perrotte.

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PEKING SHANGHAI SAIGON
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IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	STREET	TIME
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	10 MIN.	
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	10 MIN.	
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	10 MIN.	
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	10 MIN.	
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	10 MIN.	
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	10 MIN.	
9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	10 MIN.	
9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	10 MIN.	
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.	
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10 MIN.	
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10 MIN.	
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10 MIN.	
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.	
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	10 MIN.	
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	10 MIN.	
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	10 MIN.	
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	
11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.	10 MIN.	
11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	10 MIN.	
11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	10 MIN.	
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	10 MIN.	

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